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"RUBE" WILL PLAY AGAIN.

The World's Most Famous Pianist Will Return to America Next Season.

It was hard work for Maurice Grau to get Anton Rubenstein, the world's most famous pianist, to promise to come to America again. For almost three years the energetic manager labored with the end in view, and at last he succeeded in getting contracts signed only a short time ago.

These contracts even make the much talked about Patti prices seem small by comparison. Mr. Grau guarantees to Ru-



RUBENSTEIN.

benstein \$125,000 for fifty concerts in America and a share in the box office receipts if they go above a certain figure. Besides this, all of Rubenstein's expenses are to be paid by his managers.

Rubenstein visited America once before. It was in 1872, and the tour lasted eight months. Everybody concerned made a great deal of money out of it, but Rubenstein didn't like America and swore he would never play in the United States again. But \$125,000—well, who could resist?

While he was in America he was made the subject of what is probably the best known piece of short prose ever written in the United States, "How Rube Played." Another notable event of the tour was his last concert in New York city, when he played "Yankoo Doodle" with variations that filled twenty pages when printed. He is sixty-two years old.

Athlete Otto J. Wolters.

One of the leading athletes in the west is Otto J. Wolters, who was born in Milwaukee about twenty-five years ago. He is 5 ft. 5 in. high and weighs about 185 pounds. He is a member of the Milwaukee Young Men's Christian association, and is not only a wrestler but an all round athlete of ability as well. His first match with George Engel, in August, 1888, was won with ease, and later in the year Wol-



OTTO J. WOLTERS.

ters met the world famous Tom Connors in an exhibition bout at Milwaukee. Connors was very favorably impressed with the excellent showing made by Wolters and predicted a great future for the young Wisconsin gladiator. Wolters next defeated Jack Holland, of Chicago, three straight falls at Watertown, Wis. His next victim John Klein, a 195 pound man, was thrown three times in seven minutes.

Mike Seib, 210 pounds, also fell an easy prey to the Milwaukee champion.

His last match was with Herman Calver, the heavyweight champion of the Milwaukee Athletic society, in May, 1891. Wolters winning after a hard tussle. All of the above matches were wrestled catch as-catch-can style.

He Won After a Hard Fight.

The chairman of the London school board has almost arbitrary power over the interests of more than half a million children, and Rev. Joseph R. Diggle is the man. He got there the other day at the end of a fight with heat, bitterness and persistence would have amazed a New York Democrat or an Indiana Republican.



REV. J. R. DIGGLE.

Nearly all the teachers were against him because he is severe and favors low salaries. All the dissenting clergy opposed him because of his high church proclivities, and the higher interests fought him frantically because he is notorious for radical temperance views. Nevertheless he got his way, and put all that party's machinery to work for him. The "reconomy dodge," as they call it in England, was "played for all it was worth," as they say in America, and so the Rev. Diggle won. Now the Gladstonians claim this as a test of their strength for the approaching general election.

Celtic Cuteness.

Mrs. Mulligan—An where's yer stove, Mrs. Murphy?

Mrs. Murphy—Och, I sold that stove ter buy coal wid—Smith & Gray's Monthly.



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GATLING AND HIS GUN

SOMETHING TIMELY, NOW THAT WE'RE SPEAKING OF FIGHTING.

The Doctor Is an Old Man, but His Eye Is Bright and His Step Is Firm—His Own Story of His Invention—Pictures of the Arm.

[Special Correspondence.]

HARTFORD, Jan. 4.—Dr. Richard Jordan Gatling, the inventor of the famous gun which bears his name, is seventy-two years old and his hair and whiskers are as white as possible. But the doctor is by no means an old man if energy of purpose, activity

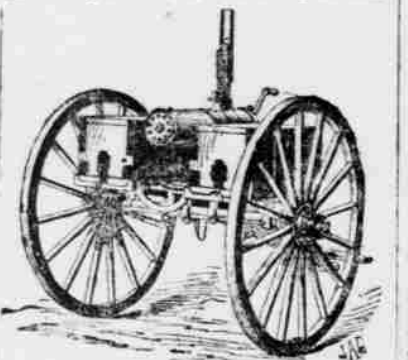


DR. GATLING.

of movement and mental sprightliness go in the least toward counteracting more than three score years and ten. The interest he takes in his present work, in his achievements and in the world's improvements generally would indicate that he was only in his first youth and still full of a boy's enthusiasm. Inventors very often have hard lives, full of disappointments, but whether successful or not they have the satisfaction of getting away more completely and more often than any other men except poets, painters and musicians, perhaps, from the narrow and sordid environment which surrounds ordinary mortals.

The possibility that we are upon the eve of a war with Chili attracts attention to the new arms which will be used in future conflicts and to the ingenious men who have invented these implements of destruction. Dr. Gatling, who in many respects has been the most important of these men, and who in his personality is most charming and interesting, is a North Carolinian by birth and in his youth studied medicine. He never practiced, however, being drawn away from that profession by his mechanical tastes. As early as 1844 he took out letters patent for a wheat drill, the first practical implement of the kind, I believe, ever adopted by farmers and used in the field. Previous to the great civil war he was engaged in making and selling these drills and also in building, as a contractor, several of the railroads which centered in Indianapolis, which had become his home. Here is the story of the conception of the machine gun and its development as told to me by the doctor himself at his home in this city.

He says that when the war broke out he was very much interested in seeing the troops go from the capital of Indiana. He was distressed to find that very many of them were brought back in boxes for burial at home. Upon inquiry he found that only a small percentage of these dead soldiers were killed by bullets, the others having died from sickness and from hardships incident to the service. He says that in thinking this over he saw no reason why the killing should not be done by machine-



TEN BARRELED GATLING GUN.

gun, just as machinery was used in reaping and threshing, instead of the old fashioned hand methods. He set himself at this problem and estimated that if he could succeed in solving it he would very materially lessen the mortality of war, for he would make wars shorter and do the same amount of damage with fewer men in the field. If he could accomplish this the great mortality from disease and field hospitals would be very much decreased.

This was in 1861. By 1862 he had made a gun which he thought would be very efficient. In principle it was the same gun which is used today, but in the intervening thirty years a very great many improvements have been made in the various details. He took his plans to Cincinnati, where he found better facilities for building than were then to be had in Indianapolis. At the shops of Miles Greenwood he made a gun, at a cost of \$5,000. Just as they were completed and he was getting ready to go to Washington to offer this new field piece to the authorities, the Greenwood establishment was set on fire by an incendiary and the guns so injured that they were worthless. He at once went to another shop and built the unlucky number of thirteen guns at an expense of \$10,000.

Instead of going to Washington himself—"I was given then," the doctor explains with a twinkle in his eye which seems to say that he is no longer afflicted in that way—he interested his guns to a friend, who took them east. Eleven of them he left in Baltimore and two were taken to Washington. After much delay this friend succeeded in having an interview with General Ripley, the chief of ordnance. General Ripley declined even to look at the guns. He said they did not want anything new. Dr. Gatling is persuaded that General Ripley conscientiously believed that the old fashioned muzzle loading flint lock musket was the best possible arm for use in the field.

Dr. Gatling's representative left Washington very much discouraged. At Baltimore he met General Benjamin F. Butler, who was on his way to take command of the army investing Petersburg. General Butler examined the guns and at once bought them for \$1,000 apiece. He gave a voucher for the amount, and this voucher was paid. The man who got the money went to Chicago, where he failed in business before he had settled with Dr. Gatling. In this way the inventor was \$15,000 out of pocket on his gun venture. General Butler took the guns to the field, but the ammunition was bad, and though the guns did some good work they were not at the whole satisfactory. Indeed, so long as paper cartridges were used the machine guns were never satisfactory. This was the only trial Dr. Gatling's guns had during the civil war.

At the close of the war Dr. Gatling's friends begged him to give up the gun business, but he was so fully persuaded that the machine gun was a good thing

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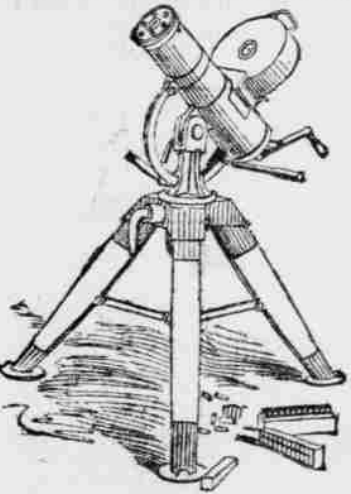
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that he persevered in his efforts. When General Ripley was succeeded in the ordnance corps by General Dyer, the machine gun was examined with care by that accomplished officer. At the Frankfort arsenal in Philadelphia, Dr. Gatling succeeded in making a metallic cartridge which enabled him to fire his gun with great rapidity and much effect. He now took his gun to Washington—this was in 1865, after the close of the war—and he exhibited his gun to Secretary Stanton, General Grant, General Dyer and others. These officers were much pleased, and it was arranged that a regular trial should be given the gun at Fort Monroe in opposition to the standard field guns, and before a regular board of ordnance officers.

At this trial, which resulted with all the conditions unfavorable to the Gatling gun, the machine piece showed its superiority not only in rapidity of firing, but in accuracy of aim and length of range. The board made a favorable report, and the secretary of war gave an order for 100 guns, agreeing to pay \$15,000 therefor. These guns were made at the Colt's armory in Hartford and delivered in 1867. This was the first money Dr. Gatling had received for his years of work. Since then he has sold guns to every civilized government in the world, and to some governments which are only called civilized through courtesy.

In 1867 the Gatling guns were exhibited at the great exposition in Paris. They attracted much attention and Napoleon III examined them with great care. He had one of the guns taken out of the exposition and tested privately for his benefit. He proposed that Dr. Gatling should build a great number of guns for the French army, but the proposition had a condition which made it impossible for it to be accepted. The emperor required that the guns should be made secretly in France, and that no other European government

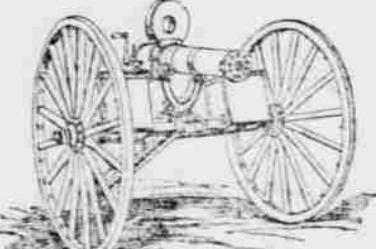


SMALL SIZE GATLING GUN.

should be supplied with them. This proposition Dr. Gatling declined, as he had already taken an order from the Russian government and expected to get many other orders from European powers. Under these circumstances the emperor put his ordnance officers at work to devise a gun which should do work equivalent to that of the Gatling. The result of this work was the mitrailleuse, with which in 1870 the French emperor proposed to annihilate the Germans.

In making this gun one very important feature of the Gatling was neglected, and this neglect was most serious. This omitted the locks revolve with the barrel, and the firing is so continuous that there is practically only one recoil. This merit enabled the inventor to do away with great weight in constructing his gun. It is very light, and with no trouble and very little power it can be taken quickly from one part of the field to another. To overcome the recoil of the mitrailleuse the French officers were obliged to make a very heavy gun, which required eight or ten horses to drag it, and then good roads were needed. And the French also attempted with this gun to use paper cartridges. This entailed the same difficulties which General Butler had experienced with the Gatlings before Petersburg. The French machine guns unquestionably did some effective work in that war, but they by no means came up to expectations.

Dr. Gatling's more recent investigations have been in the way of improving his cartridges. He now believes them to be perfect. In one trial he fired before a board of ordnance officers 63,700 shots without stopping to clean the barrels. After this the gun was found to shoot with accuracy. The greatest on the cartridges had ten barrels clean. A speed of 1,200 shots has been obtained in a minute, and as many as 100 shots have been fired in 2 1/2 seconds. This is at a rate of 2,400 shots per minute. By elevating the gun the bal-



THE LATEST MODEL.

lets can be made to kill men two miles away. But the aim in this instance must be by calculation, of course. At one mile, or whenever the object is fired at in sight, the guns are most effective.

The inventor believes that by the use of field guns will be very much shortened, and will usually end with one battle. The great strategy of war will not be changed, but the tactics will have to be modified to meet the new conditions.

A New Departure.

The New York hotels are on the eve of an innovation. The revolution has been set on foot by the Chicago manager of a well known house, who has engaged Miss Fletcher, a former teacher in a fashionable up town school, as a chaperone and guide for his lady guests. The chaperone looks after the girls, accompanies maids, widows and matrons to the theaters or shops, and thus another field of employment for women is open.

It is stated that the smell of iodine form may be quickly removed from the hands by washing once or twice with flaxseed meal in water.

His Yoke.

Brushed—What in thunder is that kid brushing out and yelling so for?

Wife—He is probably looking for a collar button. They say he takes after you.—Clothes and Furnish.

Wichita Wholesale & Manufacturing Houses.

The houses given below are representative ones in their line, and thoroughly reliable. They are furnished thus for ready reference for the South generally, as well as for city and suburban buyers. Dealers and inquirers should correspond direct with names given.

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OPPOSED TO COLLEGE SOCIETIES.

Why Mr. Garrison Regards Harvard Organizations Unfavorably.

"Hazing" in college is as old as college life itself. It grows naturally out of the fact that many young men are collected in one institution at an age when the blood bounds boisterously through the body, and they are "wild for fun." In most cases it is harmless, and the variety of it practiced at Harvard is generally innocuous. Nevertheless Mr. William Lloyd Garrison has seen fit to protest against a practice that may be said to come under the general definition of "hazing."

Some time ago his son was initiated into a secret society known as the "D. K. E.," and part of the initiation consisted of burning six little spots on the arm with a cigar. Young Garrison took the scarlet fever soon after and his parents thought the initiation aggravated



PRESIDENT ELIOT.

it. Later another lad was initiated and seems to have got burned a little deeper than was necessary; so Mr. Garrison addressed an open letter to the president and faculty of Harvard, denouncing the whole secret society business and charging that it produced much dissipation and immorality.

President Eliot made no formal reply, but to direct questions explained that the faculty has nothing to do with secret societies and will take no action; that no one is under obligations to join them; that the initiators know in advance that the ordeal will be severe, and still it is such an honor to be one of the "D. K. E." regularly known as "Dickies," that candidates are many.

Three boiled potatoes, mashed; one teaspoon mustard, two teaspoons salt, one teaspoon essence anchovy, three tablespoons oil, one tablespoon vinegar, two hard-boiled eggs, yolks. Stir thoroughly and



BAPTISM OF A CHILD.

A Six-year-old Girl Formally Received Into Church Membership.

One of the youngest church members in the United States, and probably one of the youngest in the world to be in full fellowship, is six-year-old Gladys Spencer, of the First Baptist church, of Oakland, Cal. Last year she was converted and at once entered on a study of the requirements for church membership. At first view the admission of such a child to baptism and full fellowship seems unreasonable, but it was not done in haste.

Her father is a minister and professor of Greek at the California college, and when his daughter expressed a desire to join the church he made an exhaustive inquiry as to the precedents in such cases, after which the authorities of the church examined the child at length and unanimously decided that she was intellectually the equal of the average child of twelve years, and in the understanding of religious truths thoroughly qualified for membership. In her father's correspondence on the subject of infant capacity he received accounts of many curious cases.

Rev. S. F. Smith, of Newton Center, Mass., author of the hymn "America," told of the conversion of a child of four years within his knowledge, followed by a consistent and active Christian life of forty years. In the writings of President Edwards an account is given of Phoebe Bartlett, who professed conversion at four years and never dishonored her profession. Rev. Galshe Anderson, of Granville, O., told of an apparent conversion at three years, followed by a Christian life. Only twice, however, in the United States have children of six years been admitted to membership before this case. Gladys was baptized (by immersion of course) at evening service and formally admitted in the presence of a very large congregation.

The Father of Twenty-one Boys.

Old iron is the nickname for the little but wiry and much weather-beaten man who runs the street car switch at the corner of Church and Chambers streets, New York. He stands there in all weathers without a shelter, and with a little iron rod hooked at the end pulls the switch rail this way or that, according to the destination of the car. Yet he has been there ever since street cars were established, and for nearly as many years before that he drove a coach on a Broadway stage line, and in those years he became the father of twenty-one boys.



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"and marry a girl with em," as he adds.

His second wife died many years ago, and all his boys are out of his care and custody, except two, who are in a Catholic school, but his eye is as bright as ever, and he seems fit for very many more years at the switch. His name is Lauson Swan, and he was born and reared on a farm on the New York side of Lake Champlain, but removed to New York as soon as he was self supporting, and has now been in the transportation line for over half a century. He is full of amusing stories of the old time merchants whom he used to hand down Broadway, especially of A. T. Stewart, who was one of his favorites.

Buy His Life Through.

"The accent of an Irish gentleman" was said to be characteristic of Sir William White, the recently deceased British ambassador to Turkey. It was worth a week of one's lifetime to hear his "Ah, my dear sir—er" words that, coming from his lips, rang through the thickest doors. He was a man of leonine aspect, tall, stalwart, with a massive forehead and a flowing white beard. He was a busy man, having in his whole lifetime not passed an idle moment, it is said.

Rapid Railroad Building.

General Anushko's exploit in railroad building and equipment seems wonderful in Russia. He built 1,500 miles of railroad, from Samarcand to the Caspian sea, much of it along the desert, in eighteen months. General H. Moser, of Paris, is one of the oldest living explorers of Turkestan, and the rise in importance of the Pamir question has directed his attention to the possibility of Russia's building new roads with the same marvellous speed.

A Pioneer Newspaper Woman.

Lady journalists have now become so numerous that they may be interested to hear of the death of a fellow worker, who was the pioneer of feminine writers on newspapers in Belgium. Literary work evidently agreed with Mrs. Caroline Hopp, for she lived to be eighty-one years of age. She founded The Journal de Bruges, the first French journal in Flanders, and wrote poetry in her leisure moments.

The Young Physiologist.

Ragged Mike—I kin lick you, Ragged Mike—How d'ye know ye kin? Ragged Mike—Cause you wears good clothes—Good News.

A Good Finding.

Count Pato d'Argenteo called upon Mr. General this afternoon and made a formal proposal for his daughter's hand. Intermarriage, Friend—Ah, indeed? And what was the outcome?

Count Pato d'Argenteo said—I was—

Count Pato.

Pears' Soap

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Wholesome soap is one that attacks the dirt but not the living skin. It is Pears'.

Economical soap is one that a touch of cleanses, and this is Pears'.

All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people use it.